

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

NATION NOW CALLS ON ALL PATRIOTS

By Hansburg Lieke of the Vigilantes

This is the story of Cecil Fourth, the Day that is the American year's badge of Independence and Liberty, the Day that should mean to us much the same as a real Christmas—and the Day that too many of us have heretofore dragged through the cheap mire of loud noises and spread-eagles! And now we stand in no small danger of losing forever the glorious old Fourth to the Prussian legions. It is a fact, and not a calamity howl. I tell you, it is a fact.

We have three distinct classes of Fourth Observers in this big and good-natured, easy-going, still half-asleep nation of ours. There is the class that drowns the day away; the class that spends the Day either in joyriding or in making great noises; and the class that looks upon the Fourth as the sacred day it is. It was this latter-named class that made the Fourth; it is keeping the Fourth; and will continue to keep the Fourth, God willing. If these patriots can only get the help of all the people we shall keep the Day of Independence as long as time lasts.

We do stand in danger of losing this Day and all it means, I tell you most solemnly. The distance between us and Prussia has given us a false feeling of security. Ah, there is no distance now! Germany is at our elbow. Germany is right here with cunning spies and incendiaries, and cut-throat propagandists. Let me state this to you, brother American; there are men of no small importance in things here in the United States, who are secretly working for Germany in the stout belief that Germany will win in the end. Foolish, you say? Unspeakable, insufferable, perhaps; but hardly foolish. Germany is not yet whipped in Europe. If Germany finally wins in Europe; if Germany breaks and rolls up the allied lines—that which will follow will surely take your breath away. Never, never was there dreamed of such a colossal reign of horror as that which would follow a final Prussian victory in Europe.

Man, man, we mustn't lose our Fourth. It is our most sacred heritage; we must keep it and all it stands for, though the last drop of our blood goes to pay the price. We can keep it, if only we wake to the great necessity that confronts us now. If we lose it, it will be the fault of the slackers among us. Our biggest difficulty is that swollen-headed, unfounded confidence we've got in George—in leaving it to the other fellow. Don't for a minute think we've got only a "bit" to do; no, we must do all we can!

Generally speaking, we've been mildly patriotic so far. The average person of us has really given little, has suffered little save the inconvenience caused by food and fuel situations. We must back up the army and navy, through our government, better than we have been doing. Remember, poor George can't possibly do all there is to do. If we don't help George, the other fellow, George is going into the hands of the Black Beast of Kultur. And if we don't help George, it would serve us right if the Spiked Helmet did get us—but wouldn't it be hell for George? Poor old George. God bless that patriotic, overburdened man. Let's help him, you and I; let's keep the

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HILLMAN, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience. If constipation exists, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of no long experience is at your service.



Speed—Speed—Speed!

Uncle Sam pushed the clock ahead one hour to give more light.

Take advantage of it. You owe it to yourself and your country to make every minute count.

Use your car—passenger or commercial—to the limit.

Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, helped awaken the country to the economic value of the automobile last fall. He said—

"Everything on wheels must be used and mobilized.

"The automobile is second to the railroads as an adjunct and supplementary to them in collecting and distributing merchandise.

"Owners should use their cars, both passenger and commercial, more and more."

Make the most of your car by using the tires that will extend its usefulness to the utmost.

Use good tires—United States Tires. They last longest and carry you farthest at least cost.

There is a United States Tire for every car or truck—to guarantee uninterrupted service and greatest economy.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot dealer will tell you which ones will serve you best.

United States Tires are Good Tires

We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

H. E. LITTLEFIELD, Bethel; TILTON & RECORD, Bethel; E. L. TEBBETS SPOON CO., Locke's Mills; A. M. CHASE & CO., Bryant's Pond; G. W. DEVINE, West Paris; AUTO EXCHANGE & SALES CO., Norway; F. B. FOGG, South Paris.

Fourth as our own Day of Independence. I can imagine no greater remorse of conscience than to look backward, after these bitter years that be upon us now, and have to say to myself this:

"This Liberty is not mine. I did nothing to help. Nothing. Nothing." God save the Fourth of July, and make it immortal! God must save it for us if only all the people will help Him and George. We pay for what we get. It is the oldest law. If Liberty is ours, we must pay for it.

We are all looking forward to the time when the "same and safe Fourth" is the rule and not the exception. It will only be a few years until this will be the custom throughout the land, and we will wonder that reasonable people ever celebrated with fireworks. However, there is much to be done before the last shot is fired and the battle won. Cities have passed prohibitive ordinances, and these have done much to give us the same Fourth, but it is a matter that should interest each of us as an individual. A mother will argue: "My children are very careful, they know how to handle fireworks properly, and they never have an accident." There is no reason in an argument of this kind; if parents would banish fireworks from the Fourth amusement programs, it would save many life-long regrets. There is not one good common sense reason for the use of fireworks, exposing children to danger in celebrating the Fourth; there is not one good reason for spending hundreds of dollars in fireworks for display on the night of the Fourth; there is no good to be achieved; then, why not resolve that there will be no fireworks celebration by our family, and not wait for the passing of laws and ordinances?

Think of ease, but work on.—English.

So many slaves, so many foes.—Roman.

Speak that I may know you.—East Indian.

GROVER HILL
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pratt and daughter, Marjorie, and Mrs. Tainter from Auburn were guests at Harry Lyon's, Sunday.

Mrs. Malcolm Jordan and daughter, Eleanor, from Mechanic Falls have been visiting Mrs. Jordan's sister, Mrs. Maurice P. Tyler.

Walter and Vernon Brown from Mill street, Bethel, spent the week end with their uncle, Mr. Trus Brown.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns returned from Saco, Friday, for the summer vacation.

Anson Kendall from Sunday River was at Fred Mundy's, Saturday.

Alton and Edwin Hutchinson attend the Universalist Sunday school picnic at Locke's Mills, Saturday.

NORTH WATERFORD

Mrs. Eliza Manning and Mrs. Mary Holt were in Norway, Thursday, on business.

Mrs. Ethel Jones and children spent the day, Thursday, with Mrs. Guy Morse of Babbetown.

George Abbott has moved into one of Fanny Brown's rents.

John Kilgore has moved into N. H. Kilgore's place vacated by George Abbott.

Mrs. Fanny Brown and children of Greene are visiting friends here.

Mary F. Dwyer, after spending a few days at her home here has gone to Gray's Business College, Portland, during her vacation from teaching.

Mrs. Arnold Brown's sister, Miss Smith, from Bethel is visiting here.

W. D. Moulton and wife, also Ralph Perkins have gone to New Hampshire for a short visit.

Perley Grover is in a Lewiston hospital for treatment. He broke his arm several weeks ago and it was dislocated below the elbow as an operation became necessary. Mrs. Grover is also in Lewiston to be near her husband.

Mrs. Wallace Jones saw a large mass on the bridge near her home, recently.

Job printing of all kinds is done in this office. Give us a trial.

CANTON

The graduation exercises of Canton High school were held at the Opera House, Friday evening, with a crowded house in attendance. There were eleven in the graduating class, and their class colors, garnet and white, were effectively used in the decorations. The stage was decorated with the stars and stripes and flowering potted plants, and over all was their motto, "Onward and Upward," in the class colors. On the stage were seated the superintendent, Mrs. Bertha Groden, the school board, the teachers, Prin. Donald B. Partridge and Miss Nellie B. Nichols, and Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes. The class marched into the hall, marshaled by Donald E. Adams, and took their seats at the left of the stage. The ushers were: Miss Ruth Gammon, Miss Alice Cushman, Miss Helen Dodge and Miss Madeline Hines. Shaw's orchestra of South Paris furnished music throughout the evening. The first on the program, after a musical selection by the orchestra and prayer by Rev. Eleanor Forbes, was the presentation of the certificate for meritorious service to the class by the State, by Prin. Partridge, the president of the class, Harold Bradford, receiving it. The following program was finely given:

Salutatory and Essay, "The Red Cross," Georgia Mabel Hines

Class Oration, Donald Elbridge Adams

Essay, "Our Part in the War," Edna Leonard Tripp

Class History, Clara Merton Johnson

Presentation of Gifts, Ruth Morna Johnson

Essay, "Motor Transports in the War," John Ransom Tripp

Class Prophecy, Harold Lawrence Bradford

Music, "The Y. M. C. A. in the War," Rodney Maynard McCallister

Class Will, Ansel Staples Ellis

Essay, "Onward and Upward," Valdictory, Clara Bertrand Ludden

Music, Singing, "America"

Conferring of Diplomas by the Superintendent, Mrs. Groden

Singing of Class Ode, composed by Ora Harriet Woodward, to the melody of "A Perfect Day."

A reception followed the exercises, Principal and Mrs. D. B. Partridge being at the head of the receiving line. A grand hall was participated in by a large crowd.

The school paper, "The Junonia," published by the students of Canton high school is out and is as usual a pretty little sheet.

Rev. J. M. Paige of Yarmouth has been calling on his former parishioners in Canton.

Margaret Small has been a guest of Gladys and Lillian Pitman at Auburn.

The closing high school exercises were held at the schoolhouse, Thursday forenoon, parents and friends attending.

Prin. and Mrs. Partridge left Saturday morning for their home in Norway.

W. S. Ingersoll and family visited their son, John Ingersoll, and wife at Bolster's Mills, Sunday.

Miss Ruth Johnson and Miss Elva Woodward have gone to Barker's camp, Hangeley, where they will be employed this summer.

Mrs. Martha A. Hathaway and daughter, Mrs. Charles Williams, and little son of Washington, D. C., have arrived for a sojourn at the old home-stand.

Mrs. Frank Carver and son, Guy Carver, are guests of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Bicknell, and family.

Mrs. Marjorie Coolidge Gay of North Waterford has been a guest of Mrs. Ezra T. Chamberlain. Mrs. Gay has sold her place at Waterford and is moving her goods to the Coolidge stand on Spring street owned by her.

Mrs. Mary Butterfield submitted to a slight operation at her home, Friday, and is getting along nicely. Miss Lida Allen is with her for a week or two.

Miss Elva Fuller has closed her school at the Point.

Our York is home for a few days' furlough.

Mrs. Anna W. W. Rose and Mrs. Anne T. Rose attended the funeral of Geo. W. Ricker of Hartford.

Mrs. and Mrs. M. A. Walte and Robert Russell of Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Abbott of Auburn and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Walte of Portland have been to Long Pond, Hangeley, on an outing.

Mrs. and Mrs. Perley Delano of Rumford have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. L. Gammon, and family.

Mrs. Abbie Preter has been visiting friends in Rumford.

A pleasant meeting of Evergreen Chapter was held Tuesday evening and an entertainment and refreshments enjoyed at the close.

Dr. and Mrs. Neil K. Forhan and the daughter of North Billerica, Mass., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Forhan.

James Reed of Livermore Falls has been called to serve his country and has left for a training camp.

Swaney Wadlin has been at home from Portland on a short leave of absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Norcross and daughter, Beryl, of Lewiston, Miss Margaret Brown of Flint, Mich., Gustavus Mayford of Byron and Arthur Johnson of Chisholm were at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Johnson's, Friday and attended the graduation of the high school.

Arthur Tucker of Yarmouthville has been on a visit to friends in town.

J. H. Blanchard and family of Auburn have been guests of friends in town.

BLUE STORES

Where to Buy Your Clothing?

That is the question that interests every man these days. He wants full value for his money. He does not want to pay excessive war profits.

We are anxious to retain the confidence and business of all our old customers and add a great many new ones. We believe we can do this by giving the very best values obtainable at our customary profits. By not taking advantage every chance we get.

Why Not Buy Your Clothing Of Us?

We have a long list of customers who come to Norway and South Paris to buy their men's and boy's clothing. Why not you?

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

Ladies' \$6.50 and \$7.00 Boots for

\$4.50

LOT NO. 1.

Ladies' high cut, lace boots, high heel, vici kid vamp, white kid top, 8 inch. All sizes from 3 to 6, C and D widths. These are new goods, marked down from \$7.00 to \$4.50.

LOT NO. 2.

Ladies' high cut, lace boots, very low heel, narrow toe, gun metal vamp, white nubuck top, Rinec sole, 8 inch. All sizes from 2½ to 6, D widths. These also are new goods marked down from \$6.50 to \$4.50.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2

NORWAY,

MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a \$5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Ask your Postmaster

Inserted through courtesy of Ira C. Jordan.

LOCAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS

OXFORD COUNTY

Albany, Freeman Bennett.
Andover, Y. A. Thurston.
Bethel, E. M. Walker.
Brownfield, A. F. Johnson, (East Brownfield).
Buckfield, Arthur E. Cole.
Byron, George P. Thomas.
Canton, Dr. H. W. Bicknell.
Denmark, A. D. Fessenden.
Dixfield, John S. Hallow.
Fryeburg, E. C. Russell.
Gilead, Albert Bennett.
Grafton, Ernest Farrar.
Greenwood, King Bartlett, (Locke's Mills).
Hannover, Alton Bartlett.
Hartford, James E. Irish, (Buckfield).
Hebron, William E. Atwood.
Hiram, J. B. Pike.
Lovell, George W. Walker.
Mason, Fletcher J. Bean.
Mexico, S. J. Rawson.
Newry, L. E. Wight, (No. Newry).
Norway, Robert F. Bickford.
Oxford, E. B. Holden.
Paris, Walter L. Gray, (So. Paris).
Peru, Mrs. Henry Robinson.
Porter, O. L. Stanley.
Roxbury, John Reed.
Rumford, Fred W. Davis.
Stoneman, V. H. Littlefield.
Stow, C. O. Barrows.
Sumner, W. H. Eastman, (East Sumner).
Sweden, O. E. Jones.
Upton, Elias P. Peaslee.
Waterford, Wilson M. Morse.
Woodstock, Ned I. Swan.
Lincoln Plantation, E. S. Bennett.
Magalloway Plantation, Lewis Leavitt.
Milton Plantation, Ezra A. Farraum.

It is being tried right to yield to one who is in the wrong.—Aton.

Do not judge thy neighbor until thou hast stood in his place.—Hebrew.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

RUMFORD

Mrs. Laura Elliott of Rumford Point is ill with a stomach trouble, and is taking a much needed vacation from her duties as clerk in the store of the E. K. Day Company.

The Sunday school of the Universalist church will enjoy a picnic dinner at Worthley Pond on Thursday, July 4. Mr. and Mrs. John Martin of Strathglass Park left this week for their camp at Kears Lake, Lovell, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Cornelius Kelley and daughter, Shirley, are spending several weeks at Worthley Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Foster and four children have engaged the Penobscot camp at Worthley Pond, and left this week to enjoy their outing.

Alfred Mixer has enlisted in the U. S. Army, and is stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J.

Mrs. Percy Roberts is working in the International Paper Company's office at Livermore Falls.

Walter and Henry Salmonson of Merritt, Ontario, came last week to spend the summer at the home of Dr. Noyes in Strathglass Park.

Miss Mildred Johnson has gone to Poland Springs to work for the summer.

Felix Landry, employed at the store of Gonyea Brothers as clerk, is at the McCarty Hospital, where he has been operated upon for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Martin have moved into their new home on York street, purchased of Joseph Haines.

Mrs. A. E. Stearns and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stearns of Arkansas, are spending a few weeks in camp at Lake Moosehuncumeguntic.

Judge A. E. Stearns will join them a little later. Harold Noyes is entertaining his mother of Wilton.

William Hanson is now driver of the fire chemical, succeeding Ceylon Putnam who has gone to Camp Devens.

Arthur Cushman, for several years a resident of Rumford, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. John N. Welch, of Franklin street. Mr. Cushman is organist in one of the large churches of Boston.

The marriage of Miss Esther Brown and Mr. Leon Lapham took place last week at the home of the bridegroom in Norway. The bride is a graduate of Rumford High school, and has taught school here, while the groom is employed in the local mill of the International Paper Company. The young couple will reside in Rumford.

John H. Weber, superintendent at the Maine Coated Paper mill, is entertaining his sister, Ella, of Washburn, Ind.

Earle O. Wyman for several years employed by the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company, and who recently accepted a position with the American Realty Company at Bemis, has been transferred to Rockwood, Me.

Benjamin R. Howard, for a year or more associated with the Gauthier and Votter Company, has accepted a position with the Jack and Hartley department of the B. Peck Company of Lewiston.

Mrs. Marie Bartlett Wyman is in Portland with friends for a few days. Her husband has gone to Camp Devens, being in the Rumford quota which left town last week.

Harry Perkins, who was for several years engaged in the dry goods business in town, but who has been living in Lewiston since leaving Rumford, went to Camp Devens last week, as one of the Lewiston draft quota.

In General Pershing's list of casualties last week was the name of Thomas Ross of Rumford. He was killed in action. He was an Italian and for several years worked at the Oxford mill here.

Miss Yvette Gonyea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oville J. Gonyea of Penobscot street, is at the home of her parents for the summer from her studies at Yale St. Marie.

Miss Aida Henry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Henry of Penobscot street has left for Raymond, Me., where she will spend the summer studying voice culture with Joseph Regueira, a

TAKE IT IN TIME

Just as Scores of Bethel People Have

Waiting doesn't pay.

If you neglect kidney backache, urinary troubles often follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are for kidney backache, and for other kidney ailments. Bethel citizens endorse them.

W. Scott Robertson, painter, Hanson St., Bethel, says: "Some time ago I had an attack of backache which hung on to me and wouldn't go away. I began to look for some medicine that would help me and as I knew a neighbor had been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, of a similar trouble, I sent to Bosserman's Drug Store for some. I used only two boxes before the pain disappeared and my kidneys gave me no more trouble." (Statement given June 23, 1908.)

On June 12, 1910 Mr. Robertson said: "I think just as highly of Doan's Kidney Pills today as when I last recommended them. I always keep them in the house and use them when needed. I never fail to get prompt results." Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Robertson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

fine New York teacher.

Miss Antoinette Pournier has returned home for the summer from the convent in Montreal where she has been attending school through the winter months.

At a special meeting of the Rumford Falls Village Corporation held last week to hear the report from the committee appointed at the annual meeting to make a survey of the fire station on Canal street and to act thereon, Mr. P. W. Davis was elected moderator, who called upon C. A. Mixer of the committee who reported that the members of the committee had been over the matter carefully and recommended the immediate expenditure of \$2,500 in repairs and changes to make the building good for a five year period, and this sum was voted. The committee were authorized to go ahead and carry out their recommendations. It was also voted to put on a motorcycle policeman to round up auto speeders and so reduce the menace to the public. The third article asking for an appropriation to purchase an automobile for the police department, was passed over. As a representative meeting of the people it was a farce, only seven men—four besides the assessors, being present at the opening, two or three others dropping in later.

Mr. I. W. Greene of Franklin street has been spending the past week in Aroostook county on business.

News of the death by drowning at Worthley Pond of Clarence Farnum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farnum of Smith's Crossing District of Rumford, on Thursday last, came as a great shock to their many friends in town. The young man, only 21 years of age, with his brother, were in a row boat not far from shore, and got to fooling and rocking the boat, and this young man was rocked out. Although his brother jumped in to save him, he could not seem to get a firm hold on him, and the young man was not seen again alive. Young Farnum was a student at Bowdoin College, and was home on his summer vacation.

Rumford is to have a ball team for the rest of the season if the baseball fans want it. Games are being scheduled for every Tuesday afternoon, and some interesting games may be looked forward to. Arrangements have been completed for a double header for July 4th.

Mr. John Hagerty of Knox street, who for several years past has been employed as private secretary to Mr. Theodore Hawley, manager of the Continent Paper Bag mill here, has resigned his position, and has left for Washington where he has accepted a government position as stenographer. His wife and child, after short visits in Lisbon Falls and Boston, will join him.

Mrs. Fred Andrews of Lincoln avenue has been on a visit to her son at Camp Devens.

Considerable difficulty was experienced on Sunday with the Italian coal heavers in the Maine Central R. R. yard, who, dissatisfied with the government wage awarded them, notified the Master Mechanic, Charles T. H. bridge that if they could not have more pay they would quit work. Mr. H. bridge being unable to grant their request as all matters of that kind are adjusted in Washington, the Italians struck, refusing to coal the locomotives of passenger, freight and mail trains, thus stopping up traffic all around. Action was immediately taken and Deputy Sheriff Niles was called in, who, through an interpreter, told these men that they were not working for the Maine Central Railroad, but for the government of the United States, and that they could either work, fight, or be interned, giving them just 15 minutes. They finally decided to go to work, pending wage adjustment through the proper channels.

Mr. Arthur Gauthier and family left Saturday for their camp in the Rangeley region where they will remain for

the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Paine of Franklin street, with Mrs. Paine's mother, Mrs. Briery, left on Monday by automobile for Patton, Maine, where they will remain at their camp for the months of July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are expected to take the Paine house during the absence of the Paine family.

Mr. John P. MacGregor left on Monday for a stay of ten days at his old home in New Brunswick.

Miss Anna Massett, who has been in the employ of the Rumford National Bank for several years past, has resigned her position, and the Hassett family who have made their home on Franklin street for the past few years, will move very soon to Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Osgood are spending some time at their camp at South Rangeley, on the shores of Rangeley Lake.

A large number of the Rumford Outing Club will spend the Fourth of July in camp at Worthley Pond.

Miss Phyllis Cobb, daughter of Policeman Cobb, has accepted a position in the Rumford Falls Trust Company. Miss Cobb is a member of the Rumford High school, class of 1918.

Rev. and Mrs. Maurice Reynolds arrive in town this week to spend a month with Mrs. Reynolds' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Atwood of Prospect avenue.

Mrs. Edith Lee Neal has accepted a position in the Rumford National Bank for the summer months.

Mrs. Leo Fribee has left with her children for Lynn, Mass., where Mr. Fribee has a fine position in government employ, and where they are to make their home. Lynn is the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Fribee, although they have been located in Rumford for several years past. Mr. Fribee having been employed in the office of the Maine Coated Paper Company.

Dana C. York of the Oxford Paper Company leaves soon for an extended trip through Nova Scotia woodlands, this being his third similar trip since Easter. Mr. and Mrs. York are now spending the Fourth in Portland, moving down in their auto.

Miss Priscilla Frew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Frew of Strathglass Park, is in Berlin, N. H., where she will spend a part of her summer vacation, the remainder of the time being spent in Bangor, Maine.

Charles Brooks, for two years employed in a local paper mill, as a carpenter, and who recently moved away, is now located with his family on Forest avenue in Portland.

Miss Mary Danton, who has been in town for some time past, has gone to Brunswick to All an engagement as telegraph operator.

Mrs. Louise Baker, who spends her winters in Portland, but who summers in Rumford, where she was born and brought up, the family having a fine old residence at Rumford Point, met with the misfortune to have her Hudson automobile stolen from her in Portland the other day, while she was attending the theater. The car was standing outside the theater, and was locked, notwithstanding which some miscreant was able to get away with it, and no clue as yet has been found as to who the thief can be. The car was a very nice car, splendidly equipped.

SONGO POND

Mr. John Farmer of Massachusetts is visiting his sister, Mrs. Frank Ewer. Mr. and Mrs. Abner B. Kimball were visitors in Portland, Saturday and Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Barbrick and Mr. and Mrs. Moss Abbott. James Farmer is visiting his cousin, Mrs. Frank Ewer.

Mrs. Imogene Brown, who has been visiting with her son, Herman, returned to Bethel to visit her son, Victor, before going to Norway.

Mrs. B. E. Kimball and Mrs. Bea Inman and daughter, Mabel, were guests of Mrs. Abner Kimball one day last week.

Mrs. Donahue of Auburn is enjoying a well earned rest at her father's, F. H. Bennett's.

Mrs. Millard Clough has been doing a little work for the Red Cross. She held a dance at the Town Hall, two weeks ago, and with the proceeds and what she has collected in amounts to \$63.75 for Albany.

Carlton Peasey and Carlton Saunders, who are working in Graham, were home for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Haggood, Mrs. Imogene Brown, Mrs. Ed. McPhee and Mrs. Herman Brown and baby Everett were callers at Mr. St. Rolfe's one day last week.

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Miss Nina Briggs, who has been teaching at North Bethel, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Briggs.

Mr. Fred Wheeler and family, Mr. George Briggs and two daughters were at Albany Basin, Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Fernald and Mr. Chesley Fernald were at Bethel, recently.

Mrs. Rand is visiting her son, Will, at South Paris.

Mrs. Charles McAllister and son, Clarence, were at Bethel the day last week.

ANDOVER

Mrs. George Learned has been visiting friends in Rumford this week.

The annual roll call of the Congregational church was held Thursday afternoon, June 27. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served in the hall to the church members and their families.

Miss Bertha Poor and a friend from Hebron have been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Abbie Poor, for a few days.

Mrs. Lucien Akers is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ellery Merrill, at East Rumford this week.

Supt. of Schools, S. J. Rawson, of Mexico was in town, Thursday last.

Cabot Lodge, K. of P., entertained members from Walten Lodge Mexico, Metallic Lodge, Rumford and Oxford Bear Lodge, Hanover, Friday evening, June 28. The ranks of Esquire and Knight were conferred on candidates. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and a fine time was enjoyed by all present. A large number were here from the visiting lodges.

The Ethel May Shorey Co. played their drama, Saturday evening, in the town hall before a large audience, and another drama, Monday evening. The young ladies from one of the Sunday school classes sold ice cream Saturday evening for the benefit of the church after the play.

The Ladies' Aid was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. J. N. Atwood.

Miss Sarah J. Bailey from Canton attended the roll call of the Congregational church, Thursday last week.

Mrs. Fred Bartlett and children have gone to Stonham, Me., for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Archer Poor and daughter are at the lakes for a two weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles York, who have lived in town for several months, moved to their farm at Stonham, Me., Monday.

John Bailey and wife, Sadie Bailey and Mrs. Clarence Bailey were in Ayer, Mass., last week to see Clarence Bailey, who is stationed at Camp Devens.

Grace Mitchell and Viola Searle are working at the "Homestead" this summer.

Charles Ripley and F. A. Pullman from Rumford were in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Martin, Susan Martin and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin from Rumford were in town, Sunday, calling on friends.

Lawrence Roberts, a boy volunteer from Andover, has been assigned to a farm in Madison, Me.

Rev. and Mrs. John Suter, Miss Lucy Jenkins and a lady friend from Winchester, Mass., arrived at their summer home in town, Monday.

Owen Waterworth and wife, who have been visiting friends in town, returned to their home in Dorchester, Mass., Monday.

Mrs. Minnie Akers and daughter, Margaret, have been stopping at their home for several days.

Wallace Howe, William Learned and Y. A. Thurston attended Oxford Bear Lodge at Hanover, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Henry Farrar and two children from North Rumford were in town last Thursday and attended the dinner and roll call at the Congregational church.

Mrs. Irving Hanson and daughter, Abella, from Rumford spent a few days last week with her parents, Y. A. Thurston and wife.

Mrs. Roy Hilton and children from Bridgton are visiting her parents, S. W. Marston and wife.

Mrs. Hattie Stuart from Rumford Corner is the guest of her daughter in law, Mrs. Edward Stuart.

Sunday evening at the Congregational church a beautiful service flag with 34 stars, representing the young men who have gone from this town into service for their country, was presented to the town and hung in the church with the following appropriate exercises:

Responsive Service.
Prayer.
Hymn, "Lord God of Hosts."
Benediction and invocation.
"Hallelujah of the Redeemed."
Benediction, "The Revellion."
Hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner."
Presentation of Flag.

Address by Victor Akers
Response, Rev. Mr. Atwood
Offering.
Hymn, "Great and Forever, Lord Our God."
Group Recitation by four girls.
Recitation, "The Red Cross Spirit Speaks,"
Dorothy Thomas
Reading names of Honor Roll.
Hymn, "America."

WEST PERU

James Saunders and son are peeling hemlock for Mr. Wardwell.

Geo. S. Smith of Monmouth was in town, recently, on business.

Herbert Bowker cut his foot so badly as to be unable to work for a few days.

The Pleasant Valley Telephone Co. have been making repairs on their line the past week.

Gerald Tracy of Dixfield visited his parents over Sunday.

The Citizen Office has a well equipped plant and solicits your printing.

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Whitten and son, Melville, and Paul Whitten, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Whitten, have returned to Boston. Mr. Whitten also returned Sunday to work there, but Mrs. Whitten will remain in their home during the summer.

Last Thursday evening Leslie Estes borrowed Lendall Yates' Ford car and with his sister, Mrs. Harry Swan and Mr. and Mrs. Florentine Pierce went riding. They run off an embankment on the Snow's Falls road and the car turned turtle. The people crawled out uninjured but the auto was badly damaged.

Fourth of July program at West Paris:

8.30 Flag raising.

9.00 Parade of Automobiles and Horribles.

Best decorated Ford or Dodge—1st prize, spot light; 2d prize, tool chest.

Best decorated car of any other make—1st prize, 3 W. S. S.; 2d prize, 1 W. S. S.

Horribles—1st prize, 1 W. S. S.; 2d prize, 10 Thrift Stamps.

Patriotic address by Rev. G. G. Miller, immediately following the parade.

10.30-12 Athletic events on athletic field. Free to all. Suitable prizes for winners.

12-1.30 Dinner in Grange Hall and I. O. O. F. Hall.

1.30 Band Concert.

2.00 Base Ball Game, West Paris vs. Berlin, N. H.

4.00 Moving Pictures, Grange Hall.

6.00 Supper, Grange Hall.

7.30-8.30 Moving Pictures.

8.30 Dance.

Not proceeds for Red Cross. First and second prizes for Ford and Dodge automobiles given by Ripley & Fletcher, South Paris.

Misses Grace Brock and Mildred Davis have returned home from Farmington Normal School.

Clarence O. Dunham of the United States Navy is visiting his sisters, Mrs. C. A. Bacon, Mrs. Henry Rowe and Mrs. Renie Higgins, also his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Dunham.

Miss Fannie Flint of Baldwin is a guest of Mrs. P. C. Mayhew.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Hathaway, Mrs. W. W. Dunham and Miss Ella Berry attended the Baptist Quarterly meeting at Otisfield last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Rafe Hatt and Miss Helen Stevens of Boston have been guests at Miss Minnie Stevens'.

Mrs. Phila Mayhew has a flock of 24 Rhode Island Red hens that have laid 1,340 eggs from Jan. 1 to June 1. The hens have been fed largely on the sweepings of the grist mill.

Miss Clara Bacon is at home from teaching at Farmington Normal.

Lillian Day and Laura Emery are attending the Farmington Normal summer school.

The families of F. H. Hill and G. L. Emery are at Camp Evergreen, Locke's Mills.

Sunday evening there was a patriotic meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at the Free Baptist church. Their pastor, Rev. H. H. Hathaway, was the speaker. A collection was taken for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Harold Dunham of Brattleboro, Vt., is visiting her father, E. W. Penley.

George Swan has sold his buildings on Greenwood street to Herbert Fuller. Mr. Fuller will make some repairs on them.

Roscoe G. Whitney of Farmington spent last week with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Cynthia H. Curtis, and other relatives at H. B. Tuell's, spending a short time also at Henry Brock's and E. J. Mann's.

Louise, the daughter of George Devoe, has whooping cough. The disease spent a long time here last fall and winter, and now bids fair again to be the terror of people with little folk.

Mrs. Emma Berry recently spent the day at Norway with her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Jackson.

The community was shocked and saddened when the report went out Saturday noon, June 29, that James Paine Curtis had passed away suddenly. Mr. Curtis was in his usual health until Saturday morning, when he was taken ill from indigestion, and a physician was called who relieved him. About noon he arose from a chair and went to a couch and lay down. Later his daughter, who was near by, heard a sound and rushed to him, but he expired at once. For the past two years Mr. Curtis had not been as strong as usual, but had been able to attend to his work.

The funeral was held from his late residence on Main St. at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and the interment in West Paris Cemetery.

BUSINESS CARDS

FURNISHED ROOMS
AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
O. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

H. E. LITTLEFIELD,
AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY,
Day or Night Service,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephone

GUY E. JACK
Successor to E. A. Smith
Dealer in
Furniture, Linoleums, etc., Picture
Frames, Mirrors, Glass, Mouldings,
Curtains, Fixtures.
Special attention given to undertaking.
Call 19-3.

AUTOMOBILISTS
Andrews' Garage just below Fox's
store is still doing business.
Auto Repairing, Vulcanizing, Batteries
Repaired; Agent for Willard Storage
Batteries, the best for your service.
ROSCOE C. ANDREWS,

HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bethel, Maine.

NASH, OF MAINE,
ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,
NORWAY, MAINE.
W. O. GARRY, Agent,
Bethel, Maine.

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BETHEL, MAINE.
Marble & Granite * * * Workers.
Chaste Designs.
First-Class Workmanship.
Letters of inquiry promptly answered.
Get our prices.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UNDERTAKER
FRED J. TIBBETTS
AND LADY ASSISTANT
42 Main Street, BETHEL, ME.
I am centrally located and guarantee
prompt and satisfactory service night
or day.
Complete Automobile Equipment.
Telephone 35-5.

MAINE CENTRAL
RAILROAD

**QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS,
MILL SITES, FARMS,
SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS
AND CAMPS.**

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
make a change in location for a
new start in life.

**UNDEVELOPED
WATER POWERS,
UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND**
Await development.

Communications regarding locations
are invited and will receive attention
when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to
**INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.**

He was the son of Daniel and
Charlotte (Paine) Curtis, and was born in
Woodstock. He was 73 years of age.
He married Miss Mary Estes, who sur-
vives, with their daughter, Ella M. Cur-
tis, who has always lived at home. A
brother, Daniel Henry Curtis, of North
Paris, and other more distant relatives
also survive. For more than thirty
years he has been a resident of West
Paris. Previous to that he lived on the
home farm in Woodstock, which he pur-
chased of his parents when they moved
to West Paris. Mr. Curtis was a highly
respected citizen, a kind man of ex-
emplary habits, and one of the prosperous,
well-to-do farmers of the town. He was
a member of W. Paris Lodge, I. O. O.
F., and Onward Hebekeah Lodge, in pol-
itics a Republican. The funeral was
held from his late residence on Main
St. at 2 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and the in-
terment in West Paris Cemetery.

Sleep well

While there are many causes for sleeplessness it frequently happens that deranged stomach, liver or intestines are the real source of the trouble. If your appetite isn't good or food distresses in any way, or the bowels do not move daily, or you feel languid and have headaches, a teaspoonful of the genuine "L. F. Atwood's Medicine," as directed, will quickly relieve you of these disagreeable symptoms. It is a most economical HOME REMEDY; a cent a dose as a physic and blood purifier. You'll save money and prevent sickness by using it. Buy only the TRUE "L. F." in large bottle 50 cents, made by the L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE

SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



POEMS WORTH READING

FREEDOM'S ORIENTING

O stars of Freedom's banner bright
That cluster in the field of blue,
From faint, far depths of heaven's
height
Your constellated fires you draw!
From story ways of ages down
You bring the light of old renown!

Mirrors that your dawn-bright radiance
show
When Freedom's star was o'er the
day,
And Athens' glory full of old
glow
When Freedom's banner was the
Aeolian
The faces of Freedom then brightly
glow
With splendor stars through ages
glow.

But hushed by Freedom's
glow
The other stars of Freedom's
glow
The faces of Freedom then brightly
glow
Where far beyond the old world
glow
They rose above the new world
glow
And that as one their kindred
glow.

Long may these stars undimmed still
glow
In Freedom's glorious galaxy!
Long may our land still be the
glow
To all the world of Liberty,
Whose stars stand at Freedom's
glow
And for the coming millions wait!
—H. T. Baldwin in New York World.

VIVE LA FRANCE

By Oliver Wendell Holmes
The land of sunshine and of song!
Her name your hearts bring
To her the banner's stars bring
Whose breasts have poured its wine
The world's finest, our truly
Through varied change and chance
No, all your flashing galleys high,
I give you, Vive la France!

Above our heads in triple folds
The colors of our flag spread
Where Valor's faithful arm upholds
The blue, the white, the red;
Alas! each nation's glittering crest
Reflects the morning's glare,
Tears, eagles, stars, and all that
There were, there, Vive la France!

OLD GLORY

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to
hear
Is what the plain facts of your
glory
For your name—just to hear it,
Repeat it, and cheer it, 'tis a
glory
As salt as a tear,
And seeing you fly, and the boys
glory
There's a shout in the throat and
glory
And an asking to live for you
glory
If, O God, we still keep you waving
glory
And on, by our love
For you, O God, and the boys
glory
And the stars of all wars and the
glory
Who gave you the name of Old
glory
As no thrill at the name of Old
glory
Then the old banner draped, like a
glory
And called an audible answer
glory
And it spoke, with a shake of the
glory
By the citizen white and the
glory
Of my bare, and their hearts of
glory
By the symbol conjured of them all,
glory
As I look from the people, or dip at
glory
Or drop we're the and where the
glory
My name is as old as the glory of
glory
So I came by the name of Old
glory

THE NAME OF OLD GLORY

Old Glory! say, who,
By the stars and the crew,
And the long, blood-stained
glory
Who were you, Old Glory, the name
glory
With each pride starry
glory
As you and your't free to the
glory
And keep out full length, as we
glory
Who gave you that name, with the
glory
And the honor and then on
glory
Your stripes stand in ripples of
glory
With you stars at their
glory
By day or by night
glory
Longing down from their
glory
Who gave you the name of Old
glory
Who gave you the name of Old
glory
The old banner draped, like a
glory
In the stars and the crew

If Mothers Only Know

How often children suffer from worms
they would take care and guard
against this common ailment of chil-
dren.

Signs of worms are: Dis-
tended stomach, swollen
upper lip, sour stomach,
offensive breath, hard and
full belly with occasional
gripings and pains about
the navel, pale face of
the child, loss of appetite,
and dull, twitching eyelids,
itching of the rectum, short
dry cough, grinding of the
teeth, little red spots
sticking out on tongue, start-
ling during sleep, slow fever.

Over 60 years ago Dr. True discovered
the formula of Dr. True's
the Family Laxative and Worm
Expeller. Since then people
have been writing to him
saying "My little girl has
worms and after taking part
of a bottle of Dr. True's
Expeller she is very much
better." This remedy has a
world-wide reputation
as the one safe and reliable
remedy for worms and stomach
disorders for both young
and old. At dealers,
40c, 60c and \$1.00.

Dr. J. F. True & Co.
Auburn, Maine.

OLD GLORY

How you happened to "favor" a name,
so to say,
That sounds so familiar and careless
and gay
As we cheer it and shout in our wild
breath way—
We—the crowd, every man of us, call
ing you that—
We—Tom, Dick, and Harry—each
swinging his hat
And hurrahing "Old Glory!" like you
were our kin,
When—Lord!—we all know we're as
common as sin!
And yet it just seems like you honor
us all
And wait as your thanks, as we hail
you and fall
late slow, with you over us, waving us
on
Where our glorified, sanctified betters
have gone—
And this is the reason we're wanting
to know—
(And we're wanting it so!)
Where our own fathers went we are
willing to go—
Who gave you the name of Old Glory—
O God!
Who gave you the name of Old Glory!
The old flag unfurled with a billowy
thrill
For an instant, then wistfully sighed
and was still.

OLD GLORY

Old Glory, the story we're wanting to
hear
Is what the plain facts of your
glory
For your name—just to hear it,
Repeat it, and cheer it, 'tis a
glory
As salt as a tear,
And seeing you fly, and the boys
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By the symbol conjured of them all,
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As I look from the people, or dip at
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Or drop we're the and where the
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So I came by the name of Old
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And keep out full length, as we
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In the stars and the crew

SOUTH PARIS

A number of couples from here at-
tended the dance at Robinson Hall in
Oxford, Thursday evening.

About 150 from Oxford County will
be called to fill the quota in July. They
will mobilize between July 22 and 25.
A sign, "Moore Park," is to be
placed near the corner of Park and
High streets by Selectman Charles W.
Bowker.

Marriage intentions recently filed
with the town clerk are: Earl Garfield
Harlow of Worcester, Mass., and Miss
Ethel Mae Campbell of South Paris;
Carroll F. Davis of Buckfield and Miss
Clara Hammond of South Paris; Ashley
Field Edwards of South Paris and Miss
Avala Pike of Norway.

Mrs. Rose Newton and baby have
been visiting Mr. Newton's mother,
Mrs. George Davis, for a few days.

Mrs. Herman Wilson spent the day
Friday in Lewiston.

Quite a crowd gathered at the Mason
Mfg. Co. Wednesday noon to witness a
dog raising. "The Star Spangled Ban-
ner," and "Keep the Home Fires Burn-
ing," were sung. Mrs. Agnes Morton
played an accompaniment on her auto-
harp. Walter L. Gray gave a brief ad-
dress. The service was presented by
the employees. It contains 14 blue
and one gold star. L. L. Mason donat-
ed a large American flag and the two
flags are now floating to the breeze
from one pole.

Mrs. Lena (Leighton) Cox returned
to her home in Bangor, and her brother,
Wesley Leighton, returned to Perry,
Wednesday morning, after spending
several days here with their mother who
is in a critical condition.

Miss Viola Walton and Miss Doris
Colbert went to Harrison, Wednesday,
where they have employment for the
summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Richardson have
returned from their camp on Lake Cry-
stal in Harrison, where they have been
spending several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denison and
daughter, Dorothy, Miss Lela Billings
and Mrs. Annie Swift went to Bailey's
Island, Monday to spend two weeks
vacation in the Wallace Strickland cot-
tage. Mrs. Denison's son, Harold, of
General Electric Co., Lynn, will join
them Wednesday for his vacation.

Fred Howe of Waltham, Mass., is
with his sister, Mrs. Minnie Whittle, for
a few days, being called on account of
the illness of his mother, Mrs. Char-
lotte Howe, who seems somewhat im-
proved.

Mrs. Viola McDonald left here Fri-
day morning for Ayer, Mass., to spend
a few days visiting her husband, El-
bridge McDonald, at Camp Devereux.

Mrs. Percy Ripley has returned from
St. Barabara hospital in Portland, not
much improved in health.

Carl Draham and his brother, Clif-
ford Draham, of the Paris Auto Sales
Co., left here Friday morning to drive
back two Buick cars, Saturday. Rich-
ard Rogers accompanied them as a pas-
senger.

E. L. Anderson, who is engineer on
the branch train, is ill, and Henry Her-
ry of Portland is taking his place.

Mrs. Albert H. Park and her twin sis-
ter, Mrs. Ella H. Park, left here Sat-
urday morning for Old Orchard,
where they will spend a few days at
the Park cottage getting it ready for
the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Gray and
Mrs. Mary Hastings of Bethel made
an automobile trip to Augusta,
Friday.

William Abbott, son of Mr. and Mrs.
John Abbott, is spending a few days
far from his people. He is at-
tended at Camp Devereux in the Black
smith Department.

Mrs. Maude Briggs and two children,
Mary and Marjorie, left here Saturday
for Lewiston, where they spent the
week and with her mother, Mrs. Ella
Lamb. Monday they went to Old Or-
chard, where Mrs. Lamb has hired a cot-
tage for the month of July. Mr. Briggs
will go back for the week end and over
the 4th of July.

Mrs. Ida (Lowell) Stearns and little
daughter, Laura, were guests of her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lowell, re-
cently.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Rawson of Max-
wells are guests at Mrs. Rawson's par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Cole.

Loren Stark and daughter, Elmer,
of Buckfield, Mass., came Saturday to
visit Mr. Stark's people Mr. and
Mrs. Walter Stark.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harlow of Wor-
cester, Mass., are guests at Mr. Har-
low's mother, Mrs. B. P. Atkins, and
family.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stuart of Au-
gusta are spending a few weeks at their
cottage at Lake Umbagog. Mrs.
Stuart's father, Joe Stuart, was a week
and guest at the lake.

Miss Geneva Young, who has been
teaching in Sanford, is with her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, for
a vacation.

Miss Edith Maxwell, who teaches in
Mebane, Mass., is at home for the sum-
mer vacation.

Miss Carrie Hall, Mrs. Kimball and
Frank Pegg made an automobile trip to



FISK CORD TIRES

are made in the ribbed tread
familiarily associated with
Cord Tires and in the
famous Fisk Non-Skid Tread.
No matter which of these
tires you choose you cannot
go wrong!

They are big, sturdy,
beautiful—combining re-
silience, speed, mileage,
safety and comfort.

EDW. P. LYON
BETHEL, MAINE

JULY HATCHING HINTS

By G. E. Conkey
In olden days, before we knew the
meaning of Kultur, hatching of chicks
was not continued later than early
June, because it's hard to raise chicks
in hot weather. But today, conserva-
tion of red meats for our soldiers and
the soldiers of our allies results in a
tremendous demand for more poultry
meat, and lots of it. We need it as
much as a substitute for the fighting re-
tail that has gone abroad.

While conditions are not naturally
favorable, proper care will raise chicks
in July and they'll yield good pro-
fits. The first danger to guard against
is overheating, for overheating means
digestive troubles and digestive trou-
bles mean death to the chicks. Remem-
ber also that the young July hatched
chicks can't stand the heat as well as
the May or June hatched chicks that
are now several weeks old. You must
guard against exposure to a hot sun,
against poorly arranged coops or a lack
of shade.

Try and give your late chicks free
range. An orchard or piece of wood-
land makes an ideal run for them. Set
the hens out under the trees, in coops
or barns, making a nest right on the
ground. Such location provides plenty
of shade and on the range the newly
hatched chicks will get the grass and
insects so essential for their welfare
and their making quick growth.

If you can't give your chicks both
shade and room, don't attempt summer
hatching but confine your efforts ex-
clusively to the spring months. See that
the coops provide plenty of fresh air as
a protection against the hot weather.
Open fronts are preferred for this pur-
pose. A one inch mesh netting will
give protection against insect prowling
animals. It's well to take this precau-
tion before you lose a number of chicks.

Another key to July chicks are blood
sucking, energy draining lice. Treat
the chicks for the big murderous head
lice a day or two after hatching and re-
peat again in a week or ten days. Of
course, hens used for hatching require
dusting with lice powder at least twice
during the time they are on the nest,
otherwise the chicks will start life try-
ing to support a host of lice and that
means death to the little peep that needs
every bit of energy for the fight for
life against the summer's heat. Go over
the coops regularly with a good li-
quid to keep out the mites.

Feed chicks about the same as at other
times, but give a little less corn or
other heating feed. Give the chicks
batter-milk or sour milk—it is a wonder-
ful help to the delicate digestive or-
gans of the chick and keeps down the
intestinal gases that usually bring on
harmful trouble. Batter-milk will help
the chick grow strong and husky and
so get a good start in life and grow in
to a big profit making bird.

As I said above, don't try summer
chick hatching unless you have the
room and proper conditions. If you
have the requirements, it's your patri-
otic duty to raise more chicks and keep
hatching them as long as you can.

LOOKER'S MILLS

Mrs. Tom Woodman of Mechanic
Falls is visiting relatives for a few
days.

Charles Tobbette and family and Mrs.
Leader Tobbette were guests of relatives
at South Portland, Monday.

Belle Chase has come home from Au-
burn for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold King of Nor-
way were calling on friends, Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett, Mrs. Frank
Pell and Mrs. Nell Moody were in
Lewiston, shopping, Wednesday.

Mrs. Myra Bartlett and a friend,
Mrs. Webster of Lewiston visited with
her aunt, Mrs. Mary Bartlett, Tuesday.
George Turrell is receiving a visit
from his brother from Canton.

M. A. Lapham has a new Ford car.
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Davis of Newry
visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Swan, Sunday.

Alice Cross was home from Bethel,
Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Bartlett visited with rela-
tives in Lewiston the week end.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowe of Bethel
were at their cottage, Sunday.

HANOVER

Kenneth Jodrey has moved onto the
place that was vacated by Everett Hill
in the spring.

Work has been discontinued on the
State road till after haying.

Rose Howe is at home for the sum-
mer vacation also the Misses Iyer.

E. O. Hayford and wife took an auto
trip to Kero, Sunday.

McNoble throughout town close this
week.

Ira Brown and wife are expecting or
the birth of a daughter, Evelyn, in
C. F. Saunders and family visited at
her home in Bethel, Sunday.

The Howard annual reunion was held
at the home of M. A. Howard, as usual,
this year on the last Saturday in June.
There were between ninety four and
one hundred there. The day was spent
in social chat, vocal and instrumental
music, readings, recitations and rural
music speaking. A picnic dinner was
served on the lawn at noon. All agreed
that it was a success and the day was
enjoyed by all, and all voted to meet
next year on the last Saturday in June
at the same place.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS

ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR WHEN PAID
IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

POWDERY DRY-ROT

Causes Heavy Losses of Potatoes as Re-
sult of Injury in Harvesting and
Carelessness in Handling

The attention of potato growers and
shippers is called to the heavy and un-
necessary losses to potatoes from decay
in shipments now arriving in the mar-
kets of the Central States, particularly
in Early Ohio originating in the Great
Plains and Rocky Mountain States.

It is not uncommon for the inspectors
of the United States Department of
Agriculture to find from 10 to 50 per
cent of the contents of a car unfit for
market on account of powdery dry-rot
(Fusarium), and the reports are becom-
ing more frequent and the losses more
severe as the storage season progresses.

The remedy for this situation must
be applied at the point of origin, by
sorting out all potatoes showing any
trace of decay, cuts, or bruises, and by
careful handling to prevent further in-
jury.

Powdery dry-rot is caused by a fun-
gus or mold which attacks potatoes, as
a rule, after harvesting, and then only
when they are bruised or cut by care-
less handling.

How to Detect Powdery Dry-Rot
Affected tubers have sunken, shrivel-
ed, wrinkled, or broken areas on their
surface, which may be dark brown to
black in color, and on them may appear
masses of whitish or bright-colored
mold. The interior of these areas is
made up of dried, brownish tissues, of
starch, and a whitish to bright-colored,
stuffy, or powdery growth of mold lin-
ing the extensive and numerous cav-
ities that are present. It is this mold
that is responsible for the rot. In the
early stages the affected tissue is black
to light brown in color and is sharply
set off from the healthy tissue by a
brown to black line of corky tissue. Se-
verely affected tubers are much lighter
in weight than healthy ones because of
the extensive hollow areas. Often the
entire heart of a tuber may be rotted
out, leaving merely a shell of sound tis-
sue.

At times, especially if kept warm or
in a moist atmosphere, or if infected
with bacteria, the typical symptoms are
partly obscured by the presence of soft,
watery tissues of chocolate to sepia col-
or, which generally are more extensive
than the typical dry areas and precede
these into the tuber.

The mold or fungus is able to live
over in the soil, in storage places, in
sacks, and in cars, and, consequently,
bruised and cut tubers are subject to
infection from the time they are dug
until they reach the consumer.

Handle Potatoes Carefully
Potatoes should be handled carefully
and not as though they were cabbages.
The potato is a living thing, endow-
ed with a protective skin, which it
is able to keep intact if given a fair
chance. Breaks in this protective skin,
caused by deep peeling or feathering,
providing in immature stock, by tools or
other agents, are the natural points of
entry for this mold. Once it gets into a
tuber and is given proper temperature
and moisture conditions, the tuber
is subject to complete decay and is a
source of infection for all its neighbors.
Storing potatoes in a dry, well-venti-
lated place at a temperature between 34
degrees and 38 degrees F. retards the
progress of the rot. The powdery dry-
rot can develop at lower temperatures
than most other tuber rot.

Begin to Protect Crop at Harvest
The protection of the crop should be-
gin at the time of harvesting, to insure
against any injury that will break the
skin of the potato. Growers should also
be in mind that this type of rot has
been prevalent for years and that stor-
age houses and baskets, barrels, and
other old containers are likely to be cov-
ered with spores capable of infecting
the new crop. It will therefore be a
wise precaution to clean out all rubbish
and refuse from the preceding crop and
to disinfect the houses and their con-
tainers by washing or spraying, before
any potatoes are put in, with a solu-
tion of bleaching, 2 pounds to 50 gallons
of water, or formaldehyde, 1 pint to
15 to 16 gallons of water.

After the potatoes are stored they
should be kept cool and well ventilated.
Do not store in deep piles.

Advantage of Selected Stock
The shipper should bear in mind that
unsorted or field run stock that shows
more or less dry rot will develop more
while en route to market, and that he
will eventually have to pay for these
losses, for the freight on the spoiled
stock, and for the labor of re-sorting
at the terminal market. The reputation
of his district is also unfavorably af-
fected.

The attention of potato shippers is
also called to the food products inspec-
tion of the Bureau of Markets, through
which they may secure an official cer-
tification as to soundness of their car-
load shipments upon application to the
food products inspectors at Boston,
Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio;
Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Wash-
ington, D. C.; and Houston, Texas; Jack-
sonville, Fla.; Jersey City, N. J.; Kan-
sas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Minne-
apolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; New
York, N. Y.; Oklahoma City, Okla.;
Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Portland, Me.; St. Louis, Mo.; St.
Paul, Minn.; and Washington, D. C.

FOOD QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By United States Food Adminis-
tration
Maine Division

ADMINISTRATION

1. What is the United States
Administration?
A government organization cre-
ated as a war measure to meet all
problems, national and interna-
tional.
2. How was it created?
Congress gave the President
the power to create it by Executive order
on June 12, 1917.
3. When was it created?
August 10, 1917.
4. What work was begun before
the war?
On May 17, 1917, the Presi-
dent requested Mr. Herbert Hoover to
over the proposed task of food
administration, and on June 12,
he urged Mr. Hoover to begin
organizing the voluntary forces of
the country to save food.

5. What is the purpose of the Administration?

(a) To secure sufficient food
for the civilian population, for our
soldiers and civilians and
associates in the war.
(b) To maintain an even sup-
ply of essential foods.
(c) To stabilize prices by al-
leviating speculation, hoarding, and
hoarding.
6. What does the Food Adminis-
tration ask of the American people?
To save wheat; to save meat; to
save sugar; to save fats; to save
potatoes; to eliminate waste
substitute other foods for those
asked to save; to eat only what
we need.

7. How can these things be as- sured?

By increased production, prop-
er distribution, control of export-
ation, checking of speculation; but
by the voluntary effort of every
woman, and child in the
States.
8. Is the entire work of the Food
Administration done from the
office in Washington?
No; the work is decentralized. Ev-
ery State has its own Federal
Administrator recommended by
Hoover and appointed by the
President.

9. What is the meaning of the "decentralized"?

Removing some of the functions
of an organization from the central
authority to local authorities.
10. Why can not all adminis-
tration be done in Washington?
Because State laws and local
conditions vary so greatly; but the
central authority remains there and
policies are decided by the
United States Food Administration.
11. How is the work in each state
centralized?
Through the appointment by the
Federal Administrator of a
chairman or administrator for each
county.

12. What assistants has the Food Administration in its work?

The Food Administrator in his work
State and county administrators
aided by home economic directors,
merchant representatives, who
after the stores; by hotel chain
who supervise hotels and restau-
rants; by library directors, who re-
ceive through the public library
educational directors.

13. Do the Federal Food Adminis- tration of the various states keep touch with the United States Administration in Washington?

Yes.

14. How?

By frequent conference and ex-
change of information re-
lated to national policies and local
conditions.

15. What salaries are received by the United States Food Adminis- tration and the Federal Food Adminis- tration of the different states?

They receive no salaries; they
receive their salaries from the govern-
ment. Why does the Food Adminis-
tration seem to change its poli-
cies so often?
Because, although the purpose re-
mains the same, new factors con-
stantly arise in our present condi-
tion which make necessary a
justment of method and pol-
icy.

16. Why is beef one of the most valuable foods?

Because of lack of men to tend
the insufficient flocks, and lack
of growing enough fodder for
work and has to be plowed for
other human food.

17. Why is cattle shortage particu- larly serious?

Because it means not only less
beef but also less milk.

18. How is it so important to the war as to the Frenchman?

Because of lack of men to tend
the insufficient flocks, and lack
of growing enough fodder for
work and has to be plowed for
other human food.

FOOD QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By United States Food Administration
Maine Division

ADMINISTRATION

1. What is the United States Food Administration?

A government organization created as a war measure to meet all food problems, national and international.

2. How was it created?

Congress gave the President power to create it by Executive order.

3. When was it created?

August 10, 1917.

4. What work was begun before this date?

On May 17, 1917, the President requested Mr. Herbert Hoover to take over the proposed task of food administration, and on June 12, 1917, he urged Mr. Hoover to begin assembling the voluntary forces of the country to save food.

5. What is the purpose of the Food Administration?

(a) To secure sufficient food for our civilian population, for our soldiers, for the soldiers and civilians of our associates in the war.

(b) To maintain an even supply of essential foods.

(c) To stabilize prices by abolishing speculation, hoarding, and profiteering.

6. What does the Food Administration ask of the American people?

To save wheat; to save meat; to save sugar; to save fats; to save transportation; to eliminate waste; to substitute other foods for those we are asked to save; to eat only as much as we need.

7. How can these things be accomplished?

By increased production, proper distribution, control of exports and checking of speculation; but chiefly by the voluntary effort of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

8. Is the entire work of the Food Administration done from the central office in Washington?

No; the work is decentralized. Every State has its own Federal Food Administrator recommended by Mr. Hoover and appointed by the President.

9. What is the meaning of the term "decentralized"?

Removing some of the functions of an organization from the central authority to local authorities.

10. Why can not all administrative work be done in Washington?

Because State laws and local conditions vary so greatly; but the central authority remains there and all policies are decided by the United States Food Administration.

11. How is the work in each state decentralized?

Through the appointment by the Federal Food Administrator of a county chairman or administrator for each county.

12. What assistants has the Federal Food Administrator in his work?

State and county administrators are aided by home economic directors; by merchant representatives, who look after the stores; by hotel chairmen, who supervise hotels and restaurants; by library directors, who render service through the public libraries; by educational directors.

13. Do the Federal Food Administrators of the various states keep in touch with the United States Food Administration in Washington?

Yes.

14. How?

By frequent conference and constant interchange of information relating to national policies and local conditions.

15. What salaries are received by the United States Food Administrator and the Federal Food Administrators of the different states?

They receive no salaries; they give their services to the government.

16. Why does the Food Administration seem to change its policy in many of its rulings?

Because, although the purpose remains the same, new factors constantly arise in our present disturbed condition which make necessary a readjustment of method and policy to that purpose.

BEEF

17. Why is beef one of the meats we are asked to save for the Allies?

Because it is a concentrated food and keeps well.

18. Is there a shortage of beef in Europe?

Yes; there has been a large decrease of cattle in Europe since the war began.

19. Why is it difficult to raise cattle there?

Because of lack of men to tend cattle, insufficient fodder, and no means of growing enough fodder because much land has to be plowed for grain or other human food.

20. Why is cattle shortage particularly serious?

Because it means not only less meat but also less milk.

BREAD

21. Is bread as important to the American as to the Frenchman?

No; only 2 1/2 per cent of the average American income spent on food goes to bread and flour, and those articles form only 39 per cent of the average American diet.

22. How important is bread to the Frenchman?

It is the basis of his nourishment; bread constitutes 67 per cent of the total food consumption during normal times in France.

23. Is European bread now made of wheat flour entirely?

No; it is heavily admixed.

24. What is the percentage of admixture?

In England, France and Italy bread must be admixed with at least 20 per cent of some other cereal flour, and it is permitted to use a large percentage of other cereals. The extraction of flour is also very much higher in other countries than here.

25. Why is bread cheaper in England?

Because the British government has subsidized the bread.

26. How much does it cost the British government?

\$500,000,000 annually.

27. Is not this money ultimately obtained by taxation?

Yes.

28. Is corn bread used in the Army?

Corn is not acceptable as an Army ration because it can not be made into a transportable loaf for trench use.

29. Are other cereals just as nourishing as wheat?

Generally speaking, yes.

30. What is the advantage of ordering bread 24 hours in advance at the stores?

The baker or grocer can then estimate correctly the amount of bread to have on hand, and thus eliminate waste.

31. What percentage of the bread baked in the United States is baked at home?

Sixty per cent is home baked.

32. Why has the Food Administration standardized the size of the bakery loaf of bread?

To reduce the cost of baking and distributing, to give the public a square deal, and to fix competition upon price.

33. What percentage of wheat flour substitutes does the Food Administration require bakers to use in bread and rolls?

Twenty-five per cent.

34. What are the standard weights of bread loaves?

Three-fourths of a pound, 1 pound, 1 1/2 pounds, 2 pounds, and other pound weights.

35. Why does the Food Administration advocate the use of the 4-pound loaf?

As a wheat conservation measure in the hope that the 4-pound loaf may be made to do the work the 1-pound loaf did before.

36. How many 1-pound loaves of bread can be made from a barrel of flour?

Two hundred and seventy loaves.

37. Is graham bread a wheat bread?

Yes; but it also contains 26 per cent bran, shorts and middlings, which are included in the list of wheat flour substitutes.

38. What is whole wheat bread?

Bread which contains varying quantities of bran, shorts or middlings. To comply with the "Victory" rule, it must contain at least 25 per cent of these products.

39. May graham bread and whole wheat bread be used on wheatless days?

As a general rule, no. Public eating places can not well do without these and Victory bread, but in the home, no wheat should be eaten on wheatless days.

40. What is Victory bread?

Bread baked with at least a 25 per cent admixture of other cereals than wheat; the bread that will help win the war.

41. What other cereals can be mixed with wheat to make Victory bread?

Bran, shorts, middlings, corn flour, cornmeal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, millet flour and similar flours and meals, bean meal, peanut meal, cassava, taro, and banana flours, and other products of a similar nature.

42. May bread made entirely of graham flour or whole wheat flour be called Victory bread?

Yes, if it contains 25 per cent of bran, shorts and middlings.

43. Was rye flour used in making "Victory" bread?

Yes, until March 31, when it was withdrawn from the substitute list because a shortage of rye flour for rye bread baking was threatened.

44. How else may the name Victory be used?

The name Victory may also be given by bakers to sweet yeast dough goods, crackers, biscuits, cakes, pies, fried cakes, and pastry, provided one-third of their flour or meal content consists of wheat flour substitutes.

45. What is a calorie?

The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

46. How can we think of a calorie?

As a unit of measurement, just like a foot or a quart or a pound.

47. What does a calorie measure?

Heat energy.

48. What is a unit of energy?

Another name for calorie.

49. What food value does the calorie measure?

Its fuel value to the body.

50. Is it possible to have the right number of calories in the diet and yet not have the proper diet?

Yes; the calorie amount may not be properly distributed among the different necessary classes of food needed by the body.

51. What are these classes of food?

Protein, carbohydrates, fat.

52. What are daily calorie needs?

For a workingman, 3,500 to 4,000
For an active woman, 2,800 to 3,000
For a sedentary man, 2,200 to 2,800
For a sedentary woman, 1,800 to 2,300
Youth, 14 to 16 yrs., 1,500 to 3,200

53. How many calories does a soldier need daily?

Four Thousand.

54. How much money is spent annually in the United States for candy?

About \$400,000,000. This is almost double the amount needed to keep Belgium supplied with food a year.

55. Ought children to give up candy?

They may well do so, if they get the sugar they need from other sources.

56. If we do eat candy, what kind ought we to confined ourselves to?

Conservation candies, such as chocolate covered nuts and fruits candied with corn sirup, honey, maple sirup, or molasses. The object is to save the cane and beet sugar.

57. Is there plenty of chocolate?

Yes; it is plentiful and pure and wholesome food.

58. What is the object of canning vegetables?

To use more perishables in place of staples.

59. Is there sufficient supply of sugar to allow our canning fruits freely?

Yes; providing care is used and all waste eliminated.

60. Must our sugar allowance of 5 pounds per person per month be made to cover canning?

No. This is for normal household use. The amount necessary for canning will be available.

61. Is canning fruits making a wise use of sugar?

Yes. It prevents waste of fruit, furnishes a concentrated and palatable food for winter.

62. Where can instructions on the various methods of canning be obtained?

From the United States Department of Agriculture.

63. Why are we not asked to have cheese?

Because we have a plentiful supply on hand in addition to that needed for exports.

64. How much cheese did we import in August, 1917?

An average of over 5,000,000 pounds every month.

65. How much did we import in August, 1917?

Half a million pounds.

66. What is the food value of 1 pound of cheese?

American pale cheese contains 120.6 grams protein, 162.8 grams fat, 1.35 grams carbohydrates, and furnishes 2,953 calories, (according to Atwater and Bryant). It equals 1 pound of fat meat in energy value.

67. Is cheese made of whole milk or skim milk?

Most of it is made of whole milk.

68. Since the butter supply is limited, why not make cheese of skim milk and use cream for butter production?

Because cheese is made when there are such quantities of milk on hand that all of it could not be put on the market or consumed as milk or butter. It is really a by-product of the dairy industry.

69. What per cent of the milk produced is made into butter and what per cent goes into cheese?

60 per cent to butter, 5 per cent to cheese.

70. What is cottage cheese made of?

Skim milk, buttermilk, or sour milk.

71. Is cottage cheese nourishing food?

Yes. It is rich in protein, and in price it is one of the cheapest protein foods now available.

72. What does a pound of cottage cheese represent as protein value in terms of other foods?

One pound of cottage cheese is equivalent to—
1.37 pounds sirloin steak,
1.37 pounds chuck rib beef,
1.53 pounds fowl,
1.45 pounds fresh ham,
1.58 pounds loin pork chops.

73. What other products are made of sour milk or buttermilk?

Skim milk cheese, hard cheese, sour milk drinks, all of which are whole some, easily and milk sugar.

74. What place has cheese in the diet?

It is a substitute for meat, and should be eaten as a dish instead of a tidbit.

75. Good character is property.—Samuel Smiles.

Many like the hand they wish to cut off.—Speake.

ZINNIA
(Youth-and-Old-Age)

The zinnia is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. When sown in April the plants will bloom abundantly and continuously through the entire season. Of late, great improvements have been wrought both in the color and form of the flower. During the month of August zinnias are at their best. To secure large flowers and a profusion of bloom the plants must be given ample room for

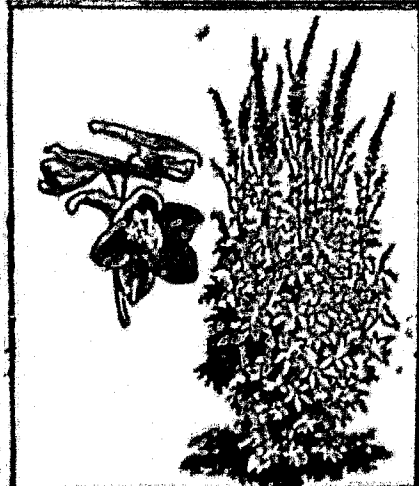


Zinnia.

full development, as well as an abundant supply of food. Strong, rich soils suit the zinnia. If the seeds are sown in a dwelling house or in a hothead in March and the young plants are picked out once or twice before being placed in their permanent situations more satisfactory results will be secured than from outdoor-sown seeds unless equal care in thinning or transplanting is given. The plants can be used for groups, beds, borders, garden lines, and summer hedges. Their average height is one and one-half feet.

LARKSPUR
(Delphinium)

Blue is a comparatively rare color among our cultivated plants, and for that reason the delphinium, which shows this color in great variety, is particularly valuable. The brilliant flower-spikes can be seen from a distance and are strikingly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies or other plants where a high contrast is desirable. The tall sorts should be planted among shrubbery or used as a background for other low-growing plants whose bloom will produce a pleasing contrast with the larkspur. The dwarf types are better suited for bedding and for low borders. Improvements are continually being made in the size of the flowers, as well as in the length and fullness of the spikes. Some of the species flower early and late, and the season for all can be prolonged by care in cutting away withered flower-stems as fast as they appear. The delphinium is sometimes increased by division, but like most other plants they are more robust when grown from seed. This plant is easily propagated and adapts itself to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with



Larkspur.

fine old manure their blooms are largest and best. For best results the plants must have ample room to grow; 1 1/2 to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

Annual Varieties.—These include the rocket and hyacinth-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower-spikes. They bloom best in a rather cool, moist soil. The seed may be sown in the open border, either in spring or fall, preferably the latter, so that germination may take place very early in the spring. As the seedlings grow, thin them to stand 6 to 12 inches apart, according to variety. The shades of color include light, dark, and azure blue, white, light, rose, apple blossom, pink, brick red, lilac, violet, and fawn. The varieties are seldom kept separate, as they are quite as pretty and convenient for cutting when sown in mixture. Some of these are really hardy biennials, but because they bloom the first season they are treated as hardy annuals.

Perennial Varieties.—These are usually taller than the annual, requiring more space between the plants. If sown in the autumn or very early in spring many will bloom the first season. The foliage is clean and attractive, and the habit of growth strong, producing long flower-spikes.

HomeTown
Helps

SHOULD RELY ON ARCHITECT

Common Sense Owner Will Make No Suggestions Within Province of Expert, It Is Asserted.

Architects face several hard problems in the construction of a house for a new owner. The latter believes that since the money which pays for the house is his he must be given the liberty to declare what builder is to get the job after all bids are in. The owner forgets that the architect knows more about building than he; that he is an expert in that line and for that reason the owner has hired him. The common sense owner makes no suggestions within the province of the architect, but relies on his judgment. Should the owner be allowed his own way, he would oftentimes get into hot water, says an exchange.

Naturally the owner in awarding the contract would select the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder may not be of sufficient financial means to meet obligations in case he is given the contract, and mechanics' liens tie up the construction of the house, making the owner the loser and not the builder. The architect, who probably knows the builder is not the proper man to build the house, advises against him. In this way the architect protects his client because he, by reason of his work, is able to discriminate between the unscrupulous and the scrupulous builders, and the financially-fitted and the builder with weak finances.

AMERICA IS MAKING TILES

Decorations in Spanish, Moorish and Other Designs of Past Centuries Add to Beauty of Homes.

In this country the making of tiles has been taken up with enthusiasm by potteries. The styles vary greatly in color and texture, showing Spanish, Moorish, German, old English and other designs. The interesting way in which they may be used to decorate a modern facade is shown in a house on Nineteenth street, New York city. The tiles are set off with especial refinement and brilliancy by the rough cement background.

The large panel over the door is of a pleasing, medium blue color, and the decoration is of a peacock, the whole panel being in four parts. These were taken from the Basilica of St. Apollinare at Ravenna. Around it is a border of tiling and cement and the small tiles which ornament the ground show two swastika forms.

One of these is copied from a tile at Tyro, the other copied from one excavated at Persepolis. This doorway is further enhanced by large garden pots, one on either side. These are made of the same materials, a gray, negative concrete, with tiles of historic design in dull greens and blues and browns imbedded in the material of the vase. The tulip design on one of these vases is eighteenth century German.

Mistakes in Drainage.

It has been learned by experience as well as by experimental investigation that the influence of a tile drain in removing water from soil of uniform character is increased by lowering the drain. A drain laid at a considerable depth along one side of a road is better than two drains at less depth, one on each side of the road, provided the soil is of a uniform character. Unfortunately, this qualifying provision in the general statement is often forgotten, and a single line of tile is laid along one side of a road where the conditions are such that it cannot possibly perform the desired work. In a subsoil which changes from sand to a compact, fairly impervious clay at six feet, it would be unwise to install drains deeper than six feet, for otherwise they would be in material yielding very little water, and might even prove less effective than drains laid at the level of the clay surface.

Errors in Finish.

Prospective builders should plan to make their dwelling not a mere house, but a home. Indifferent looking trim should be avoided. Color in woodwork, whether stained, enameled or painted, is the keynote of taste in homelike rooms. Daintiness, warmth of tone and artistic effect are totally dependent upon the kind of wood on which the desired color scheme is carried out.

Greenwich Village.

For the benefit of out-of-town tourists, I may explain that Greenwich village is situated at the crossroads of Fourth and Tenth streets. It is inhabited by Bohemians who are trying to live as though they were in a Russian novel. Their diet consists of truffles and their chief industry is running playhouses too small to hold any audience.—H. H. Henson in the New York Independent.

Oratorical Introspection.

"Have you made any notes of the speech you intend to deliver?"
"No," replied Senator Borah. "I am going to speak extemporaneously. When I prepare a speech in advance I'm liable to read it over a few times and then, being something of a critic of speeches, I lose my nerve."

IDOL IS A PUZZLE

Carving at Copan, Honduras; Mystery to Scientists.

Evidently Intended to Represent Elephant, But Strange Thing Is Where the Sculptor Could Have Got His Model.

Where did the prohibitive inhabitants of Central America get their idea of an elephant as modeled in an elaborately-carved idol at Copan? For there never were any elephants in America. Dr. G. Elliott Smith of the University of Manchester, England, writes to Nature that this is certainly a picture of an Indian elephant.

"It is equally clear," writes Professor Smith, "that the sculptor of the monument was not familiar with the actual animal, for, according to Doctors Maudslayi and Seler, he has mistaken the eye for the nostril, and the auditory meatus for the eye, and represented the tusk (note its relation to the lower lip) and the ventral surface of the trunk in a conventionalized manner, without any adequate realization of the true nature of the features he was modeling."

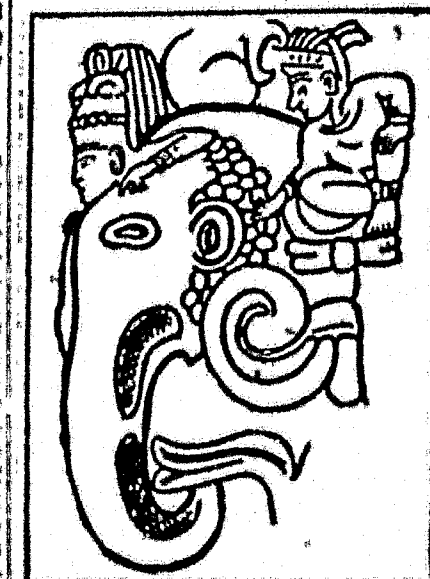
"Having converted the auditory meatus into an eye the sculptor had to deal with the auditory pinna, the meaning of which no doubt was a puzzle to him. He solved these difficulties by converting it into a geometrical pattern, which, however, he was careful to restrict to the area occupied by the relatively small pinna that is distinctive of the Indian species of elephant."

"The designer also lost his bearings when he came to deal with the turbaned rider of the elephant. No doubt in the original model the rider's leg was obscured by the pinna; but in the Copan sculpture he has lost his trunk also."

"All these features go to prove quite conclusively that the sculpture represents an elephant's head, and that it was not modeled from the real creature. In other words, the craftsman was copying an earlier model (presumably made by some immigrant from Asia) without understanding the 'points' of the elephant."

Professor Smith calls attention to several other representations of the elephant in America that possess many strange details in common with the earlier sculptured representations of that animal in India. Also that the pre-Columbian Mexicans played the complicated Indian game called pachisi, that some of the Aztec picture writings are a series of scenes taken from the Japanese Buddhist temple scrolls. He calls ludicrous the attempt to identify these elephants with blue macaws, and he cites many remarkable coincidences between the attributes of Tlaloc, the Mexican elephant-headed god of rain, thunder and lightning, and those of the Hindu Indra, also god of rain, thunder and lightning.

His conclusion is that the Hindu god Indra was adopted in Central



The Elephant Carving at Copan, Honduras—The Ancient Aztec Evidently Copied It From an Asiatic Picture, Mistaking the Eye for a Nostril and the Meatus of the Ear for an Eye.

America with practically all the attributes assigned to him in his Asiatic home, and that the ancient Mexicans got their idea of elephants from pictures of them brought from Asia long before Columbus came from Europe.

By what channel these ancient Americans received these things from the old world remains one of the deepest of the mysteries of history.

Chancellor of England.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster will be better paid for his services than his predecessors under the Plantagenets, when, according to Mr. J. B. Carter's "History of English Legal Institutions," the chancellor "ranked as a humble personage. He apparently resided in the palace and had a daily allowance of five shillings, a dinner, two seasons of meals, one variety of clear wine, one variety of household wine, one large wax candle, and 40 pieces of candle. This money allowance was made only if he dined out; if he dined at home he got three-and-sixpence, with a slight variation in the other commodities. . . . He kept the king's seal and the king's seal."

Artificial Coffee.

It is said that an artificial coffee has been invented by a Japanese. It is a large quantity of pour-

